

GOULD INTERESTS MAY INVOKE LAW

Their Attorneys Examining Western Maryland Contracts.

LIKELY TO SEEK INJUNCTION

Discontinuance of Interchanging of Freight by Baltimore and Ohio With Washab Interests at Cherry Run, Effective September 1, Cause of Action.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Western Maryland railroad officials at their offices here, admit that George Gould and the Washab officials have ordered their legal department to examine the contracts which the Western Maryland has with the Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading roads for the interchange of freight. The purpose of the examination is to see if an injunction will lie to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio from carrying into effect the notice which it has served on the Western Maryland, that on and after September 1, it will discontinue interchanging freight with the Western Maryland at Cherry Run. This notice was issued by the Baltimore and Ohio at the instance of the Pennsylvania, and it is admitted that its purpose is to divert business from the Western Maryland to a Baltimore terminal.

Each of the three railroads in the freight agreement has a contract with the other two. The contracts have been renewed about two years ago when the Reading furnished money to build for the Western Maryland the Washington and Franklin road, intended to do away with the necessity of hauling freight over the Elbe Mountains. It is said that the new contracts have sixteen years yet to run. All the officials concerned are unwilling to talk as to their terms.

The Reading officials positively decline to be interviewed upon the subject, though it is said that they believe that the contracts can be abrogated at the will of any two of the parties thereto, and that therefore, as the Reading and Baltimore and Ohio wish to break them, the Reading agreement falls in spite of injunctions.

The blow which the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio intend striking at the Western Maryland will not be as severe as was at first expected. The Baltimore and Ohio has a number of contracts with dispatching and freight lines which call for the routing of freight over the Western Maryland and Reading roads. These contracts run several years, and this freight cannot be handled over the Cumberland Valley at Martinsburg, as is now intended. Then, again, much of the enormous coal traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is proposed to take away from the Western Maryland is specially routed over the Reading and the West Virginia Central, which is now owned by Gould, and of course, it will continue to come east over the Western Maryland and Reading.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad, which the Pennsylvania has decreed shall get the traffic that the Western Maryland loses, has now five construction teams out on the road building new long sidings between Martinsburg, W. Va., and Shippensburg, Pa., to accommodate the increasing traffic. Improvements that the Cumberland Valley must make, in order to expediently handle the enormous increase in freight that is to come after the Baltimore and Ohio's order goes into effect, September 1, cannot be completed in less than six months. The Pennsylvania and the Reading roads, it is said, will furnish the Cumberland Valley the additional engines that it will need.

McGOVERN LEADS AS THE BETTING FAVORITE

Featherweight's Friends Backing Him to the Limit for the Coming Fight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Although the date of the mill between Terry McGovern and Young Corbett is several weeks off, betting is taking a brisk turn. At present it is even money, and at that price John Considine has bet \$3,500 on the Western man.

Honest John Kelly, another admirer of Corbett, says he will be in line in a few days to bet any part of \$5,000 on the featherweight champion. He is inclined to wait, however, as he believes McGovern will be the favorite at about 3 to 4. One of the staunchest friends McGovern has is Dick Bernard, who lost heavily when Young Corbett made McGovern bite the dust at Hartford last Thanksgiving Day. He says he is ready to bet any part of \$20,000. Bernard has made wagers amounting to \$5,000 on McGovern already.

Sammy Harris, manager for Terry McGovern, is anxious to have someone cover \$10,000 that he has to bet on his protegee. The bet was offered to George Considine at New York, but the latter declined it. McGovern's relatives are so confident that he will defeat Young Corbett and regain the championship title that they want to bet the house in which Terry's mother lives on the outcome of the fight. As McGovern is about fit for work from now on will not be as strenuous as formerly. Harris is anxious to avoid overtraining and Terry will not be permitted to wear the edge off his present perfect condition.

SOLD HOUSE ONCE USED BY KING OF ENGLAND

New York Property the Stopping Place of Edward VII While Prince of Wales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Charles E. Duroch has sold for Mrs. Willard S. Hutchinson, the four-story and basement dwelling, with lot 25x120, No. 227 West Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Hutchinson, who was formerly Mrs. Colonel Tompkins, has owned this house for the past thirty-five years, and lived in it at one time.

King Edward, then Prince of Wales, stopped in this mansion when he visited this country in 1861.

At that time West Fourteenth Street was the finest residential section in New York. Jose Torres is the buyer, and \$30,000 is the price paid for the parcel.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN DISTRICT AFFAIRS

Capt. David D. Porter, commander of the United States Marine Barracks, recently applied to the Commissioners for permission to use the public playgrounds on Virginia Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets southeast, for artillery drills. The Commissioners have referred the application to Col. Theodore A. Bingham, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

At the instance of Jefferson S. Cooze, purser of the steamer Java Moseley, the commission of Elijah Coleman, as additional private for duty on that steamer, has been revoked by the Commissioners.

On the recommendation of W. A. Stoutenburgh, Intendant of the Washington Asylum, the resignation of N. F. Ladd, watchman, has been accepted, to take effect August 19, and H. B. Meyers, temporary watchman, has been promoted to the position of watchman, to take effect August 20.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at its own request, has been granted permission to string two wires for a distance of 1,500 feet, and to erect one pole near Benning on the Alexandria Branch.

On the recommendation of the Inspector of Plumbing, George T. Raub, of 1817 M Street northwest, has been granted permission to introduce new plumbing in an old three-story house, in accordance with section 95 of the regulations, which requires such plumbing to receive the sanction of the department, being work not contemplated in the regulations.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Intendant of the Washington Asylum, William Robinson has been promoted to be chief cook at the almshouse and workhouse, with compensation at \$360 per annum; Laura Buford is promoted from \$120 to \$180; Elizabeth Brown from \$80 to \$120, and C. E. Selby from \$60 to \$120, to take effect July 1.

BOTTLE GREEN FROGS. ARE THEY FISH OR GAME?

Two Great Governments Would Like to Find Out, If They Can.

The Canadian department of marine and fisheries is much puzzled by the question of whether frogs are fish or game. Uncle Sam's officials would also like light on the subject.

The problem grows out of the enormous increase in the exportation of frogs from Canada to this country. The Canadians fear that unless their destruction is restricted by legislation they will soon become extinct. If a frog is a fish the department of Ottawa has the power to institute a close season, but if it is game the matter must be settled by the provincial authorities.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S DAUGHTER.

She Paid Her Father's Debts With Her Scant Earnings.

In parallel columns with a history of the Greene and Gaylor case should be printed a comparatively recent bit of news which harks back to an army scandal of another generation, writes H. Gilson Gardner. Some people will remember the case of Col. Henry W. Howgate, at one time chief of the signal service division of the regular army. He was in Washington in an expensive manner, maintained a beautiful house, and a costly celebration for his rare editions, and was cultivated and sought after as a man of talent and rare social charms. He was married and the father of a beautiful daughter.

As is usual in such a case no one suspected anything until the explosion came. Then it was discovered that he was maintaining another establishment, was embezzling the Government's money intrusted to him, and was thoroughly bad. He fled. He disappeared; dropped out entirely. All efforts to discover his whereabouts proved futile. He was generally supposed to have gone to South America or Africa. Finally he was believed to be dead.

Years after he turned up in New York city as the proprietor of a little old second-hand book shop. He was so changed that his best friend would hardly know him. From being a fashionable smart young officer he was now an old broken gray-bearded man. The law took its course; he went to the penitentiary, and finally he died.

Now comes the sequel. At the time of the scandal the daughter was just about to make her debut. She was young, beautiful and accomplished. Her father's disgrace and flight left her and her mother with no means for support. Friends proved scarce, and there was a long time when the two supported themselves by the quiet sale of a book or a piece of furniture from the house. Finally the daughter secured a place in the Government service at a very small salary. But still the mother and daughter appeared in most straitened circumstances. For years they dragged on an existence which was very close to starvation. Many people wondered what became of the salary which the young woman earned.

Twenty years elapsed before the secret was disclosed. From the beginning the daughter never wavered from her fidelity to her father. She was in communication with him during all the years of his exile. She sent nearly half her meager earnings to aid in his support; for the bookshop was little more than a blind. Then, in addition to the money which she contributed to her father's support, Miss Howgate kept up the premiums on a life insurance which her father carried.

Not long ago Howgate died. Now behold the zeal of the Government to avenge its pilfered treasury. By process of law, all duly formal and proper, the Department of Justice stepped in and took possession of the insurance money, as a part of the estate of the late deceased to make good, in part, the funds which he had stolen many years before, and the daughter—she is wrinkled and old, and just goes on working. Verily the gods grind the gods grind slowly; sometimes they seem to grind the wrong people.—Tigre Haute Express.

MODERATELY ACTIVE TRADING ON EXCHANGE

Still Fear That Money Market Will Grow Stringent.

THE RAILWAY LIST DECLINES

Activity Continues in Some Lines Which Have Been Prominent the Past Few Days—No Definite Information Regarding Strike Situation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The moderately active trading in this morning's Stock Market produced irregular and limited results. St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchafalaya, and Missouri Pacific opened firm in response to the Government crop report, which was published after the close of business yesterday, but for the most part the railway list showed fractional declines in comparison with yesterday's final prices. Activity was chiefly expressed in the same quarters that have been prominent in the past few days. These were notably Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Southern Railway, and Texas and Pacific. Aside from the railway list, the dealings this morning were in small volume. Amalgamated Copper, Sugar Refining, and the United States Steel stocks were all very dull. The local traction shares were likewise comparatively neglected. The London market for American stocks was dull and showed irregular changes in prices, and business here for foreign account was in small volume.

No definite intelligence respecting the anthracite coal strike was forthcoming, and this morning's indications seemed to point to a settlement of troubles threatened on the elevated lines without a strike.

As was the case yesterday, the main influence against active dealings was the fear that the money market would develop disturbing stringency before very long and that it would continue close during the remainder of the summer and autumn. The market was exceedingly irregular during the forenoon, a number of stocks advancing rapidly after the opening, while shares equally important remained dull and reactionary. The trading was almost wholly professional and was influenced by the opposite factors of a lightning money market on the one hand and a magnificent agricultural situation on the other. Money on call loaned around 6 per cent during the forenoon. London was not a factor of weight in this market, the dealings for foreign account being fairly evenly balanced on both sides of the market. The strongest features of the forenoon were the bituminous coal stocks and the shares of the Southwestern Railway companies. The total sales up to 1 p. m. were 275,200, and the bonds, \$1,071,000.

WASHINGTON STOCK MARKET

Sales—Traction, 5@123; 5@123. Grapho, common, 50@44; Grapho, pref., 46@48. After-Cap. Trac. 4's, \$3,000 @108. Wash. St. Ry. 4's, \$1,000@84 1/2.

RAILROAD BONDS. Bid. Asked. Capital Traction R. Co. 4's..... 107 1/2 108 1/2 Met. R. R. 5's, 1925..... 110 1/2 111 1/2 Wash. & Annapolis 4's..... 109 1/2 110 1/2 Columbia R. R. 4's, 1914..... 121 1/2 122 1/2 Wash. & Annapolis 4's..... 109 1/2 110 1/2 Wash. & Annapolis 4's..... 109 1/2 110 1/2 Wash. & Annapolis 4's..... 109 1/2 110 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. Bid. Asked. Wash. Gas Co. 5's, 1927..... 107 1/2 108 1/2 Wash. Gas Co. 5's, 1927..... 107 1/2 108 1/2 Wash. Gas Co. 5's, 1927..... 107 1/2 108 1/2 Wash. Gas Co. 5's, 1927..... 107 1/2 108 1/2

RAILROAD STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Capital Traction..... 123 1/2 124 1/2 Wash. St. Ry. 4's..... 84 1/2 85 1/2 Wash. St. Ry. 4's..... 84 1/2 85 1/2

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Bank of Washington..... 375 380 Metropolitan..... 375 380 Citizens' Sav. & Loan..... 140 145

INSURANCE STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Fireman's..... 49 1/2 50 Franklin..... 49 1/2 50 Metropolitan..... 49 1/2 50

TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Real Estate Title..... 47 1/2 48 1/2 Columbia Title..... 47 1/2 48 1/2

TELEPHONE AND GRAPHOPHONE STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Chesapeake and Potomac..... 45 1/2 46 1/2 American Graphophone..... 45 1/2 46 1/2

GAS STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Washington Gas..... 65 1/2 66 1/2 Georgetown Gas..... 65 1/2 66 1/2

TYPE MACHINE STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Mergenthaler Linotype..... 185 186 Lanston Monotype..... 185 186

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Greene Copper..... 26 1/2 27 Washington Market..... 26 1/2 27

THE CASE OF MUSOLINO. Made a Hero by Peculiar Conditions of Italian Life. After a trial of well-nigh three months' duration at the Lucca Assizes the "Robin Hood of Calabria" has been condemned to penal servitude for life, the first eight years of that term to take the form of "carcere cellulare"—that is, of solitary confinement. The proceedings were instructive and interesting from many points of view—judicial, medical, and social. Tedious at all times, Italian forensic procedure is trebly so in criminal cases when counsel for the prosecution and the defense outvie each other in a discursive loquacity, encouraged rather than checked by the presiding judge. Every circumstance affecting

Musolino conspired to accentuate this phenomenon.

He was the popular idol of a region where law is traditionally more honored in the breach than in the observance, and witnesses in his behalf were as formidable in number as they were prolific in evidence, excoriatory or palliative. Was he not a self-constituted redresser of social inequalities, "rectifying the financial inequalities" by the free-handed bestowal on the poor of the money he extorted from the rich? Was he not "agin the Government," defying the police so successfully that the military had to take the field against him? Did he not for years outmaneuver regiment after regiment, discrediting their commanders and digging the grave of many a professional reputation? Had he not the making in him of a guerrilla leader, prompt to utilize every local advantage?

That with such a career he should have been defended by criminologists of the Lombroso school as little better than an anthropoid ape or pithecanoid man is barely credible; but such is the fact. The public prosecutor and his adjutants had seriously to rebut plea after plea as to his being a "criminal-ne" or an "epileptoid" or a "tuberculous imbecile," to quote a little from the terminology of Lombroso or Ferri; but, to do him justice they were spared a good deal of trouble in this direction by Musolino himself, who indignantly repented the pseudo-scientific "attenuant" set up in his defense and sought to vindicate his conduct and career on the Baconian plan of the "wild justice of revenge."

That there were features intellectual and moral in his nature on which psychiatry and sociology would do well to ponder is doubted, and accordingly we are promised an elaborate study of his case by two of the first medico-psychologists of Italy. Till this is made public it would be idle to plunge into the "hideous welter" of expert evidence adduced by counsel for the defense, but, meanwhile it may be well to consider the atmosphere, social and traditional, in which Musolino and thousands like him are born and developed.

In Calabria, more perhaps than in any Italian province, life is cheap, even the ties of parental love being elastic enough to admit of the annual sale of children to itinerant "impresari," by whom again they are sold to organ grinders and strolling mountebanks in the capitals of Europe. Laws prohibitive of this nefarious traffic are evaded with a success that proves the discredit into which legal authority of every kind has fallen, particularly in southern Italy. Not to the judicial tribunals, too often venal, invariably so blocked by cases remanded or awaiting trial that years elapse before justice can be pronounced—not to such tribunals does the victim of wrong or injury look for redress, but rather to private vendetta, aided by sympathizing relatives or friends.

Add to this, that hardness of living as to food and shelter robs the prison of its terrors, and that the abolition of capital punishment still further diminishes deterrents, and we are in position to understand the great criminal statistician, Baron Garofalo, when he says, "Take Europe, minus Spain and Portugal (the Iberian peninsula), and you will find more murders committed year by year in Italy than in all the other European countries put together." Musolino is only some units in advance of contemporary brigands in Sicily and Calabria, while even in Italy who carries the prohibited coltello, the "accursed knife," is a potential homicide, under the all too frequent provocation of vicious excess or that master demon of the Italian proletariat—jealousy or disappointed love.—London Lancet.

NOT 5,000 EX-BANDITS THERE.

An Apparent Mistake About the Mourners at Jesse James' Reburial.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., the other day told about the removal of the body of Jesse James, the bandit, from the farm of his mother to a cemetery at Kearney, Mo. It said that 500 old bandits assembled to witness the reburial.

A man in New York who lived in the region where the James boys operated and who knew them, their family, and many of the old bandit crowd, smiled when he read the dispatch. "There are few of the bandits who belonged to the James boys' crowd living," he said. "There may have been 500 men at the reburial of Jesse James, but few of them could have been ex-bandits."

"The bandit business on the border began a long time ago. Most people of the present time who read the fairy stories of what was the border are under the impression that the bandits were the product of the civil war. "The seed ante-dated that struggle several years. Quantrell was the incarnation of what is called bandit warfare. He was heard of and feared as early as 1858."

"His first organization consisted of just eight men. Every one of that first organization is dead—they have been dead several years. "Six months after the eight were organized the band grew to be thirty. One of the second organization was 'Cole' Younger, one of the famous or infamous, as you wish it, Younger boys. In 1862 Quantrell's band numbered sixty-two."

"The James boys, Jesse and Frank, did not come to Quantrell until some time in 1863. Jesse was sixteen, Frank eighteen, when they were taken up in their mother's field in Clay county and whipped by a company of militia. The next day they enrolled under Quantrell. "Now as to the 500 bandits who attended the reburial of Jesse James the other day, Quantrell had more men than he had before. He had more than he had before, or after, at one time. The exact number was 294."

"Some of them never got away, of course. Quantrell disabled his men as they were being hunted. They hunted in pairs, and by fours, and dozens after that, on their own hook, until later on when they were called together, with a few recruits, when there were about two hundred."

"In 1864 Quantrell went to Howard county, Missouri, and rested for some time. It was the beginning of the end of his career. A few roving bands of the old crowd remained for a year or so, under different commands. "Some followed the 'unconquered' in that mission to Mexico to help Maximilian. Jesse did not return."

"The bandits who were the bandits at the reburial of Jesse James? I have the names of those who remained with Quantrell, those who followed him when he went into Kentucky, whom he lined up near Harrodsburg, Ky. The list includes four officers and thirty-four privates.—New York Sun.

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m12-3

SOUTHERN MARYLAND FAIR RACES.

UPPER MARLBORO, MD., AUG. 12, 13, and 14, 1902. Train leave District Line, Chesapeake Beach Railroad, 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 1 p. m., returning after races. Pools sold, am, 11, 12, 15.

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